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2014 APR 21 PM 12:56  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT OF OHIO  
CLEVELAND

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

TYRONE WILLIAMS,	)	CASE NO. 1:13 CV 2693
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	JUDGE DONALD C. NUGENT
	)	
v.	)	
	)	<u>MEMORANDUM OF OPINION</u>
MICHAEL P. SHAUGHNESSY,	)	<u>AND ORDER</u>
	)	
Defendant .	)	

On December 6, 2013, plaintiff *pro se* Tyrone Williams filed this *in forma pauperis* action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Attorney Michael P. Shaughnessy. The complaint alleges that Mr. Shaughnessy was appointed to represent plaintiff in a criminal proceeding in the Ohio Court of Common Pleas. Plaintiff asserts defendant has provided inadequate representation.

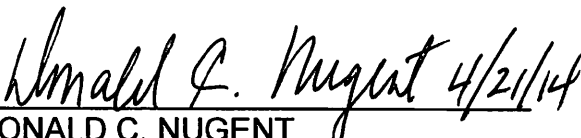
Although *pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, *Boag v. MacDougall*, 454 U.S. 364, 365 (1982) (per curiam), the district court is required to dismiss an action under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or if it lacks an arguable basis in law or fact.<sup>1</sup> *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319 (1989); *Hill v.*

*Lappin*, 630 F.3d 468, 470 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010).

A criminal defense attorney who acts in that capacity on behalf of a criminal defendant does not act under color of state law for purposes of a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action. *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312 (1981); *Deas v. Potts*, 547 F.2d 800 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1976). Further, to the extent plaintiff seeks to challenge the validity of a criminal conviction and resulting confinement in a penal institution, he must seek relief in habeas corpus." *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 501 (1973)

Accordingly, this action is dismissed under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). The dismissal is without prejudice to any valid state law claim plaintiff may have under the facts alleged. Further, the court certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(A)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
DONALD C. NUGENT  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

<sup>1</sup> An *in forma pauperis* claim may be dismissed *sua sponte*, without prior notice to the plaintiff and without service of process on the defendant, if the court explicitly states that it is invoking section 1915(e) [formerly 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)] and is dismissing the claim for one of the reasons set forth in the statute. *Chase Manhattan Mortg. Corp. v. Smith*, 507 F.3d 910, 915 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007); *Gibson v. R.G. Smith Co.*, 915 F.2d 260, 261 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990); *Harris v. Johnson*, 784 F.2d 222, 224 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986).